THE

VIRGINIA JOURNAL,

AND

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1787. (No. 160.)

Juſt arrived,

The ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. Wilſon Nixon, from Whitehaven, with an aſſortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, &c. which will be diſpoſed of by applying to

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

At their wholeſale ſtore, on Fairfax-ſtreet.

The following are the principal articles,

BEST ſtoved Liverpool Salt, which will be ſold low by the quantity,
Beſt old proof Jamaica Rum in puncheons,
Stone Ware in crates, conſiſting of bottles, jugs, pickle-pots, &c.
Wool Cards in boxes,
Beſt Mould Candles, in boxes,
Copperas,
Bed-Cords and White Cordage,
A few chaldrons of Coal,
Liverpool Beer, London Porter and beſt Red Port bottled in caſks of 3 dozen each,
Falling Axes,
Broad and narrow Hoes,
Spades and Shovels,
Frying-Pans,
Sad-Irons, &c.

Alſo a variety of HARDWARE and CUTLERY aſſorted in boxes, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

N. B. They beg leave to inform their friends and cuſtomers, that by advices received per this veſſel from Whitehaven, the Eſther, Captain Ledger, was taking on board their SPRING CARGO, and would leave Whitehaven, for this port the laſt week in December at fartheſt.—In conſequence of which ſhe may be expected in all next month.

William H. Powell and Company,

Have for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms,

Excellent

London Porter.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

R. W. Aſhton and Company,

Have juſt imported and are now opening for ſale on the loweſt terms, by the piece, for caſh, crop tobacco, wheat or flour, the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE broadcloths well laid in,
Ribbons of different ſorts,
Fine cotton handkerchiefs,
Calamancoes,
Clear lawns,
Cambricks,
Gauzes,
Luſtrings and other kinds of ſilk,
Taffetas,
Umbrellas,
White ſilk ſtockings,
Silk jacket patterns,
A few pieces of brown linen,
Souchong and hyſon tea in pound caniſters,
Pepper, &c.
Alſo, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS, by wholeſale or retail.

Alexandria, Jan. 18, 1787.

THE Subſcribers have for ſale a TRACT of LAND, containing about 213 acres, ſituated about four miles from the town of Bath, lying on Sleepy-Creek.—There is on this tract a conſiderable quantity of improved meadow and ſome neceſſary houſes.——We have alſo for ſale, TWO LOTS in the town of Bath, on one of which there is a very commodious dwelling-houſe and kitchen; the former having two rooms below and one above ſtairs, with a fire place in each, and a good cellar; the latter a ſtable for ſix horſes.—For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS GRIGGS, in Berkeley County, near Charles-Town.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.
CORBIN WASHINGTON.

Proſpect-Hill, Feb. 3, 1787.

Groceries, &c.

For ſale on the loweſt terms for caſh or produce, by

John Murray and Co.

By wholeſale and retail, at their ſtore on Prince-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

OLD Grenada ſpirit,
Weſt-India rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Arrack,
Madera,
Port,
Malaga,
Teneriff,
Fayal,
Liſbon, } Wines.
Bohea and green teas,
Loaf and muſcovado ſugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Raiſins and indigo,
Salt,
Ginger, nutmegs and pepper,
Soal leather,
Vinegar,
Geneva,
Pickled lobſters,
Mackerel and codfiſh,
Dry codfiſh,
Spermaceti and liver oil,
Seal blubber,
Whalebone and ſoap,
Mens' and womens' large and ſtrong leather ſhoes,
Double and ſingle Glouceſter and Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
London porter,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
White and yellow paint,
10 by 8 window-glaſs,
Butter in firkins,
Cotton,
Pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons,
Molaſſes,
Engliſh canvas, No. 1, 2 and 3.

Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a two-ſtory HOUSE FRAME of 22 feet by 28.—Several RIDING CHAIRS with harneſs complete and well finiſhed.

LOTS on Duke, Fairfax, Pitt, and Water ſtreets, to be let on ground-rent or ſold in fee-ſimple.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

FORMERLY by advertiſement I requeſted all thoſe that were indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the laſt time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promiſſary note, open account, or otherwiſe to come and pay the ſame.—Likewiſe all thoſe that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid by myſelf in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

SEINES,

OF an excellent quality and various ſizes; alſo ſmall CABLES fit for bay or river craft, to be ſold cheap by

D. and I. M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on the 9th inſt. an apprentice boy, named JOHN LONG, about 17 years of age, with a remarkable ſulky look: He had on when he went away an old beaver hat newly dreſſed, brown cloth coat, fuſtian jacket with ſleeves, linſey waiſtcoat, cloth breeches and white ſtockings.—Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him home, ſhall receive SIXPENCE reward.

ROBERT WHITACRE.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1787.

Genuine Stoughton's Bitters,

May be had at the Printing-Office.

Public Sale.

Will be ſold on the firſt Monday in March next, at Capt. Harper's wharf,

THE SLOOP NANCY, burthen 25 tons, with all her tackling and apparel.

P. MARSTELLER. Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, February 15, 1787.

William Hartſhorne and Company,

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf, for ready pay,

VERY good Ticklenburgs and German Oſnaburgs by the piece, Window Glaſs 10 by 8 in boxes, Iriſh Beef in barrels, genuine Port Wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal Wine in pipes and quarter caſks, Antigua Rum by the hogſhead or barrel, Bar-Iron, and a variety of DRY-GOODS as uſual.

A 20 foot LOT on Duke-ſtreet, near William Buſhby's corner houſe, to be ſold or let on ground-rent; alſo ſeveral other LOTS in different ſituations, to be rented or ſold.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

TO BE SOLD FOR

Ready Caſh,

On Capt. Harper's wharf, on the 1ſt day of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THREE fiſhing SEINES of different ſizes and qualities.—For particulars of private ſale apply to Capt. JAMES WOODWARD at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, or Col. MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, February 15, 1787.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder for ready-money, on the 16th day of March next, at the plantation whereon Thomas Moody now lives, near the old Court-Houſe, Fairfax County, Virginia,

SEVERAL valuable country-born SLAVES, Houſhold Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, &c. &c. belonging to the eſtate of Benjamin Moody, deceaſed.

THOMAS MOODY, Executor.

February 12, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT London made double CHAIR with harneſs complete.—For terms inquire of the Printers. Likewiſe, a genteel good HORSE.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

MRS. LOMAX informs the public and her cuſtomers in general, that ſhe intends to continue keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE, equally furniſhed as in her huſband's life-time, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor, and engages nothing ſhall be wanting on her part to deſerve their cuſtom.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

THE term of partnerſhip of LITHGOW and HARRISON, of this place, having expired the 4th of July laſt, by conſent of parties, it was at that time diſſolved accordingly; the books, bonds and other papers belonging to the partnerſhip, was then lodged and are ſtill with the ſaid Lithgow, in order to collect the debts and pay off what debts was due from the partnerſhip.

The Subſcriber being very deſirous of having a final ſettlement of the buſineſs of that partnerſhip as ſoon as poſſible, he moſt earneſtly requeſts thoſe who have any demands againſt it to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can, or will be given.

He alſo requeſts thoſe indebted for goods delivered them at his ſtore in this place, kept on his own account, by Mr. JOHN LINTON, jun. to cloſe their accounts immediately by payment or bond.

MATTHEW HARRISON.

LONDON, December 5.

YESTERDAY the American Plenipotentiary presented the Rev. Dr. White of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Provost of New-York, to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated Bishops for the United States. The Rev. Dr. Griffith of Virginia is to be made a third to complete the Government of the Episcopal Church in those States, much to the satisfaction of the laity there, who constantly opposed prelacy, until the States became independent republics, like those of Switzerland, where even the Popish and Protestant cantons preserve their religious systems without disturbing their civil federal union. Nay, in some places, as in Germany, they worship under the same roof alternately. Such is the liberality of sentiments in this enlightened age.

Lord *Monboddo*, in his ancient metaphysics, among other doctrines of his faith, lays it down, "That the natural state of man is to live without clothing, habitation, fire, and language; that he should go upon all fours, and that every thing, which has been added by human art, taken away, or altered, with respect to the animal life of man, has been for the worse."

The English and French treaties with Russia are still on the tapis, and undetermined. A variety of obstacles have been thrown in the way; and when the last accounts came from Petersburgh, it was stated that the Imperial Court waited for a perusal of the new commercial treaty between England and France, before any determination could be agreed to. The English trade, however is permitted to go on according to the terms of the last treaty——no unfavorable sign.

The commercial treaty with Spain is said to be in great forwardness.

Yesterday morning forty convicts, sentenced for transportation, were brought to town from Norfolk, and sent immediately to Deptford, to be put on board the ships for Botany-Bay.

The whole continent is now attentive to the issue of a deadly contest between a Polish Count and the Prince of Nassau. The cause of this quarrel, which must have been determined by this time, though too late for us to be in possession of the particulars, is thus related in private letters from Poland. In virtue of his Denization, the Prince demanded admission into one of the Dietines, the President of which, the Count alluded to, observed to the Tostalar, that his right of Denizer not being twelve months standing, his pretension was ill founded, as he was entitled to a seat in the general Diet only. His Highness insisted, the President firmly stood his ground, and ordered the attending guards to fire on the Prince if he did not instantly retire, which he at last consented to do, but not without casting on the President some very severe reflections.

This contest being thus over, the Count, after having observed to the Assembly, that it was in support of their rights that he had opposed the intruder; added, that he had been personally insulted, and that public duels in such case being permitted by the laws of Poland, he would claim the privilege. In consequence a formal challenge was sent to the Prince, who readily accepted of it. This is the same Nobleman who was before Gibralter, and behaved with so much intrepidity when the floating batteries were destroyed. He is highly spoken of for his personal bravery, which he manifested at so early a period as his sixteenth year, when being with Monsieur De Bougainville in his expedition round the world, he slew a lion in Africa in the presence of all his companions. On the other hand, his antagonist is not less renowned by the multiplicity of the duels he has fought, and always with the greatest success. It is said that the two adversaries are each to be armed with a dagger and twelve pistols, for the death of either of the combatants can alone put an end to the dreadful encounter.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

Extract of a letter from a sea Captain, a prisoner in Algiers, to his owner in this city, dated June 22, 1786.

"I have written several letters to you from Algiers, informing you of my captivity; I have now to inform you, that on the 20th of last March, a Mr. Lamb from America, via Spain, arrived in this city: His business was to treat for a peace, and redeem us unfortunate American prisoners, being 21 in number, but succeeded in neither.

"He neglected making the necessary inquiries respecting the method generally made use of in the redemption of men in our unfortunate situation: But on his arrival in Algiers gave out that he came to redeem the American captives, which was immediately signified to the Dey, who, conceiving from the report, that he had brought money for the purpose, asked Mr. Lamb what he would give for them? Mr. Lamb offering 10,000 dollars, the Dey then raised his price to 50,000—that is, 6000 for a master of a ship, 4000 for a mate, and 1500 for a common seaman.—Mr. Lamb endeavoured to prevail on the Dey to abate his demand, but with little success, he only lowering it 1800 dollars. Mr. Lamb signified to the Dey that he would procure the money and return with it in four months, and departed Algiers on the 25th of April for Spain.——How far he may comply with his promise, time only can determine.

"The foundation of a treaty, or indeed any business to be transacted with the Algerines, should be entrusted to some faithful person, and of abilities, and such as are acquainted with their language, manners and policy.—I have reason to believe, that although the Dey refused to enter into a treaty of peace with Mr. Lamb, yet before his departure he had assurances that the Dey would enter into such a treaty with the United States; but policy requires it should be done cautiously, and perhaps privately; it will no doubt cost the States a great sum of money, but consider what it cost the Spaniards to procure their peace.

"We should most certainly exert ourselves to obtain a peace with this regency; the Algerines are very sensible of our separation from Great-Britain, they likewise know that we are far from them, nor do they expect to take any of our ships unless they find us within the straits, or off Spain or Portugal.

"The Algerine marine strength is not great; they have ten sail of cruisers only, with xebecs, viz. one of 32, one of 28, three of 24, two of 20, two of 16, and one of 12 guns, they are all very small vessels considering their weight of metal; they have 55 gun boats to defend the city in case of an attack by sea.

"There is no fear of meeting any Algerines on your side the 42d north latitude.—I believe the British make the danger appear greater than it really is, by which means the American bottoms are insured at a very high rate. The British consul treats us Americans very contemptuously, much to the discredit of his character. He is a very inveterate enemy to the Americans; he informed the Dey, that the vessel in which Mr. Lamb came passenger to this place, was American property, by which she was greatly exposed, but by the prevalent interposition of the Comte d'Espilly (the Spanish Consul) the head men of the marine department signified to the Dey that the information was false.—When Mr. Lamb was in Algiers his intimacy with the British Consul was very obvious; indeed he ought to have avoided him as an American would have avoided Algiers.—I am very sure that Mr. Lamb might have laid the foundation of a treaty, but believe me, Sir, if that business is still entrusted to him, it will cost some thousands more than if it was in the hands of a qualified statesman. The Dey is a very old man, and no doubt when he goes to his dear prophet, there will be a great change in the affairs of Algiers; there ought, therefore, to be particular attention paid to those persons who has the Dey's ear at command, as they in all probability will have a very considerable share in the Algerine politics after the Dey's death. You have no idea how much they will be courted by every Christian nation; what large presents of warlike stores are daily making him—this is not occasioned by love, but fear.

"Their head Minister and director of the marine, that is the Michlasha, should be well noticed, he is the third in rank next the King: He is a valuable good man, and fills his office as well as any man can do, and treats the Americans with much civility.—We have lived at the house of a worthy French merchant since December last, and are treated with great politeness: We are under many obligations of gratitude to the Comte d'Espilly, he is both the friend and protector of the unfortunate Americans.—The French and Swedish Consuls, as also a number of French merchants, pay great attention to us.—I am convinced that the British will oppose the treaty between the United States and this Regency. They, the British, will reap the advantage in several ways; one way is by being the carriers of our produce.—I am inclined to think it would not be very agreeable to the French, to see us have a very extensive trade in the Mediterranean.—If the Americans wish to be a flourishing commercial people, they must remove every apparent obstacle; nor can they possibly succeed until the great commercial machine be put together, and directed in some measure by one good set of politics. I suppose things are at a low ebb in Philadelphia, it is however no more than I should expect.—I hope you had the ship — well insured, if not, I am sure it must hurt you very much, and for which I should be very sorry.— If the Americans do not obtain a peace with Algiers and the other Barbary States, our ships may lye by, our seamen will then engage in the service of such as can and will protect them.

"The Algerines have no merchant vessels of their own, their trade is carried on by the French and other Christians. If the whole Algerine navy was sold at an European Market it would not sell for the money the Dey asks for us prisoners.

"If we fit out any vessels for the Mediterranean, they must be fast sailing and copper bottomed, well found and well appointed, must cruise effectually, rendezvous at the island of Minorca, which is well suited to watch the Algerine cruisers. We must often be in sight of Algiers, but never in calm weather; the ports of Spain being open to the Algerines, they have many places of shelter which we have not.

"If we were to take any of the Algerines, the Dey would never redeem them by exchange nor otherwise, he has so many people he cares not what becomes of them; one third of their crews are Turks, which are taken from the soldiery, the rest are Moors; they generally go out on their cruise the latter end of March, and make three cruises in a year; the latter end of November last they returned from their last; this year they did not go out till the 27th of May, they are out at present, they have taken a 700 ton ship belonging to Russia, on her way from Barcelona to Archangel, and this day arrived a Neapolitan ship, a prize to the Algerines.—The Neapolitan Ambassador is daily expected here.——Three days ago the Comte d'Espilly departed this place for Madrid, after a residence of three months.

"Any nation that has come to redeem prisoners, to make peace, or indeed if they have any thing else to do with the people, they must have money! Money is their God, and Mahomet is their prophet. If you give a Turk money with the one hand, you may take out his eyes with the other.

"The city of Algiers is built on the side of a hill, and is strongly fortified and garrisoned. There is nearly 200,000 inhabitants, to wit; 10,000 Turks, 12[illegible] Moors, 60,000 Jews, and about 4,000 Christian [illegible] of all nations in Christendom. The Turks are brave and civil: No one can be a soldier in the Regency but Turks; Moors are not trusted, being a dastardly people. I consider the Turks as a very religious, and by no means such a wicked set of men as they have been generally held up to be.—You need not believe me to be clear of Algiers until you see me or have my letter to such effect."

Extract of a letter dated Havanna, 16th of January, 1787, from a gentleman of that place, to his friend in this city.

"Your friend Count Galvez, Vice-Roy of Mexico, is no more! An express arrived a few days ago with the fatal news of his death. Since that two packets have been despatched, one for the Court of Spain, and the other for France, with the important news.

"What turn this may give to the affairs of the Mississippi is uncertain; but what is most to be lamented is the loss of so good and great a man."

His Excellentissimo Count Galvez, Vice-Roy of Mexico, arrived at New-Orleans with the rank of Colonel, and took possession of that government January, 1777: From which time he was solicited by the Continental Agent, for his interest to the cause of the United States, for which this generous Nobleman early stepped forth (and let it be remembered before we had obtained a single victory, or obtained an ally) and not only assisted with his purse and council, but avowedly protected our flag, and the person of our Agent*, in the execution of the public business in that department, although two British sloops of war were then laying before the town (supported by a superior force at Pensacola) threatening to destroy the town, upon his refusal of delivering up every American in the city. But although he was by no means prepared to go to war, not having a single King's ship, or scarcely a gun mounted (depending only on the arms of a few regular troops and the hearts of his militia, which he had gained by the purity and justice of good government, from the time of his arrival) to his immortal glory be it remembered, he peremptorily refused the demand, and the sloops of war returned to Pensacola much disappointed.

This however was only a prelude to his exertions: For as soon as his Catholic Majesty declared war against Great-Britain, he mustered his forces in Louisiana, which chiefly consisted of the militia, and in the month of October, 1779, reduced the British posts then on the Mississippi, viz. Manohak, Batten Rouge, and the Natchez, the whole garrisons consisting of about 1600 regular troops, exclusive of a number of Indians and Royalists. About this period he was made Brigadier-General, and soon after ordered to reduce Mobile and Pensacola; the former (which was garrisoned by above 300 English besides Indians) was done with his little army from Louisiana.

Early in 1780, he was appointed Major-General, and at that moment the abilities and perseverance of this rising character were put to the test. The officers of his own army, particularly the navy, which was ordered to assist him in entering the port, and reducing Pensacola, became jealous of this aspiring soldier (then only about 35 years of age) and combined against him, but that only gave him a greater spring to his rising glory. When he found he was deserted by his navy, by a variety of pretences, for not entering the port to cover his army, his patience and provisions became exhausted, and rather than his nation should suffer the disgrace of a superior force entering and abandoning such a prize, he embarked on board his own brig, commanded by Captain Roseau, which mounted 16 twelve pounders, and forced the port of Pensacola. After this noble precedent, the King's ships were obliged to follow him, and after a tedious siege, he reduced the place; for which the King, his master, ordered the emblem of the said brig, to be added to this heroe's arms, with the motto *(Yo solo)* I alone.

He was then appointed Lieutenant-General, and was to command the expedition which rendezvoused at the Cape, supposed against Jamaica: This not taking place, he was ordered home to the Court of Spain, there appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Cuba, but soon after appointed Vice-Roy of Mexico, where he has finished his career.

He was beloved and dreaded by his enemies, respected and admired by strangers, and adored by the people of his own nation.

* Oliver Pollock, Esquire, who accompanied him as a Volunteer Aid, on his campaign against the British posts.

ALEXANDRIA, February 22.

On the 13th Inst. the annual Election of the Corporation of this Town was held here, when the following Officers were appointed, viz. WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. Esq; Mayor. WILLIAM HERBERT, Esq; Recorder. RICHARD CONWAY, JESSE TAYLOR, JOHN FITZGERALD, and DENNIS RAMSAY, Esquires, Aldermen. Messrs. WILLIAM DUVALL, JOHN ALLISON, PETER WISE, WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, JOHN POTTS, and JOHN SAUNDERS, Common Council Men.

By the latest Accounts from Boston we learn, that the Insurgents have been dispersed by General Lincoln, without any further Effusion of human Blood; and that Shays with a Number of his Adherents had made their Escape.——The Particulars will be in our next.

Yesterday arrived here in 21 Days from Kingston, Jamaica, the Schooner Friendship, Capt. Nathaniel Stowe, who informs that the Report respecting an Earthquake having lately happened in that Island, is without the least Foundation.

The Planter, Capt. Suckney, from Virginia, is ashore at Grenada, but expected to be got off by discharging Part of her Cargo.

The Friendship, Capt. Edminstone, also from Virginia for London, is put into Limerick in Distress.

The following State of Public Taxes, payable for the Year 1786, within this Commonwealth, was published in this Paper the 27th of July last, and by particular Request we now re-publish it.

The Act of Assembly for establishing a permanent Revenue, lays a Tax

	£.	s.	d.
On land of 30s. on every 100l. or 1½ per cent. ad valorem.			
On all slaves of both sexes, unless exempted from taxation by the County Court, the sum of	0	10	0
On every free male citizen above the age of 21 years, except those who through age or infirmity are also exempted by the County Courts*,	0	10	0
On every horse, mare, colt, or mule, except covering horses,	0	2	0
On every covering horse, the price such horse covers at the season,	0	0	3
On cattle of all ages,	0	0	3
On all riding carriages, per wheel,	0	6	0
On every billiard table,	15	0	0
On every ordinary licence,	5	0	0

By an act of the General Assembly passed at the session of October, 1785, the collection of the above taxes was directed to take place on the 1st day of November next; distrainable on the 1st of January, 1787, and to be paid into the Treasury by the several Sheriffs and collectors on the 1st of April following. The following will discharge the REVENUE TAX for 1786.

Note.—Specie, Auditors Warrants for Interest on Military Certificates, Auditors Warrants for Interest on Loan-Office Certificates of this State, Civil List Warrants, and Warrants granted for payment of Tobacco borrowed for the use of the Commonwealth, under the resolution of the May session, in the year 1780, may be paid to the Sheriffs, or other Collectors, in discharge of any of the public taxes whatsoever, due for the year 1786. Every person chargeable with the Revenue Taxes for 1786, may pay *one-third* part thereof in Certificates granted by any Commissioner of Continental Loans, in any of the United States, for the interest due upon Loan-Office Certificates, or upon other Certificates of the liquidated debts of the United States. One-tenth or two shillings in the pound of the Land tax due for the year 1786, may be paid in Bills of Credit omitted agreeable to the resolution of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780.

Note also.—That Auditors Warrants drawn on the under-mentioned funds will be received at the Treasury in discharge of the Revenue Taxes of 1786, except the taxes on land and slaves, viz.

Warrants to Pensioners.

Warrants on the Contingent Fund.

Warrants for payment of money lent the public on requisition of the General Assembly, in May, 1780, or of Governor Jefferson.

Warrants for interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for slaves executed.

Warrants to Venire-Men and Witnesses attending criminal prosecutions.

Warrants to apprehenders of horse stealers.

Over and above the aforesaid taxes are to be collected the following, distrainable for the 31st of January, 1787, pursuant to an act of Assembly for calling in and redeeming certain certificates,

	£.	s.	d.
On land, 20s. on every 100l. or one per cent ad valorem.			
On every free male citizen, above the age of 21 years, and on every slave above 16 years, except such as may through age or infirmity be exempted by the County Courts, each	0	10	0
On every horse, mare, colt, and mule, each	0	2	0
On cattle of all ages,	0	0	3
On all riding carriages, per wheel,	0	5	0
On every billiard table,	15	0	0
On every ordinary licence,	4	0	0

The following will discharge the CERTIFICATE TAX for 1786.

The Certificate tax may be discharged either in Specie, Military Certificates, Militia Certificates, Treasury Tobacco Notes, which were made payable to enlisted soldiers at 20s. per hundred, or any Specie Warrants whatsoever. J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, July 10, 1786.

As government has appointed me to superintend into the Treasury of the above recited taxes, it becomes necessary to inform the public, and all Sheriffs and Collectors in particular, that I shall strictly adhere to what the laws make my duty in proceeding against delinquents, so that no indulgence can possibly be expected unless it is obtained from superior authority. I must particularly request those gentlemen who are appointed Commissioners of the land tax, the Justices appointed to receive the lists of taxable property, and the Clerks of the several County Courts, to be punctual in making the returns directed by law, as on failure thereof, proceedings will be had against every delinquent, for the recovery of the fines to which such failure may subject them. I flatter myself however, that a consideration of the importance that a steady discharge of duty, in public servants, especially those concerned in the collection of the Revenue, is to government, it will be an inducement more weighty with the gentlemen, now addressed, than any apprehension of the recovery of fines—consequently a compliance on their part will ensue, and excuse me from executing those very disagreeable branches of my business.

L. WOOD, Jun. Sol.

Richmond, Solicitor's Office, July 6, 1786.

* The inhabitants of this Commonwealth are desired to be particular in making the distinction between free males and free male citizens.

An Act for ascertaining and liquidating the Claims of the Sufferers by the destruction of Tobacco at Byrd's Warehouses, and to suspend the rebuilding of the said Warehouses.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly*, That Nathaniel Wilkinson, Foster Webb, jun. John Harvie, Daniel Laurence Hylton, John Marshall, and James Buchanan, gentleman, be, and they are hereby appointed, Commissioners to ascertain and liquidate the claims of the proprietors of tobacco lately destroyed by the burning of Byrd's warehouses, in the city of Richmond; and the said Commissioners, or any three of them, are hereby empowered to meet at such time and place as they shall see fit (public notice thereof having been given previous for four weeks in the Virginia Gazette) to ascertain and settle the accounts of all claimants under this act;——and they shall be further authorised to examine any person or persons they shall think necessary for their information in all things relative to the said claims, and to administer an oath or affirmation, as the case may require, to any person or persons, for the better discovering the true quantity of the tobacco so destroyed. *And be it further enacted*, That in stating the said accounts, the Commissioners, or any three of them, shall and they are hereby directed and required, to express the value of the tobacco at the time it was destroyed, specifying the quantity of crop and transfer tobacco separately; which accounts, the said Commissioners, or any three of them, shall return under their hands and seals to the next session of the General Assembly. *And be it further enacted*, That for the ease and convenience of the Commissioners in this act mentioned, they are hereby empowered to appoint a clerk, who shall keep a record of their proceedings, to be laid before the next session of the General Assembly. *And be it further enacted*, That the re-building of Byrd's warehouses shall be suspended until the end of the next session of the General Assembly. *AND WHEREAS* it is represented to the General Assembly, that the loss of Byrd's warehouses will augment the duty of the inspectors at Shockoe and Rockett's, so much as to render them inadequate thereto: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted*, That one of the inspectors at Byrd's warehouses shall attend at Shockoe, and the other at Rockett's inspections, for the present year, as assistant inspectors to those already commissioned at the said warehouses respectively, for which they shall be allowed the same salaries heretofore given them by law.

A quantity of best Holland's

GENEVA

In Cases, to be SOLD cheap for Cash.

JAMES M. M'CREA.

Alexandria, February 19, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Sloop LARK, JOSEPH CHASE, Master, lying at Harper's Wharf,

A FEW barrels of OIL, ditto of BEEF, and HAY in bundles.——Likewise, two-thirds, or the whole of the said SLOOP; she is about seventy tons burthen, three years old, with all her apparatus, and being well found may be sent to sea at a small expence.—Inventory to be seen on board, or by applying to said Master.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of

WOOD,

Viz.

THREE hundred cords at Chickamuxon Creek, for which apply to Captain F. SPEAKE on the premises.—Also FOUR HUNDRED cords on my plantation near this town, for which any person may treat with me at my house.

WALTER BROOKS.

February 19, 1787.

On Thursday the 8th day of March next, (if fair, otherwise the next fair day) will be sold to the highest bidder on twelve months credit, at the house of Mr. John Miller, near Cox's mill, on Goose-Creek,

AN exceeding good WAGGON and TEAM, besides other valuable HORSES, plantation UTENSILS, and household FURNITURE.—Also, a variety of MERCHANDISE.—Bond and approved security will be required, the bonds to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.—The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

STEPHEN THOMSON MASON.

Loudon County, Feb. 12, 1787.

THE ship UNION, Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT.—For terms apply to HOOE and HARRISON.

Alexandria, October 31, 1785. **

THE GOODS of a well assorted store for sale, on very advantageous terms, and the payments made easy.—Inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 15th of March next, at the house of Randle Mitchell, on Fairfax-street, next door to the store of Mr. William Wilson, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.

MAHOGANY dining tables, tea and dressing tables, carved neat setting chairs, a very neat mahogany chest upon chest set of drawers, with neat furniture locks and keys, a variety of handsome large looking glasses, with a large chimney glass, four feet long by two feet broad, one plate entire, a complete roasting jack, with pullies and chains, neat andirons with brass tops with shovel and tongs, a very neat large glass lantern to hold three candles, some pewter, with a variety of other things too tedious to mention.——Also, some plate, consisting of silver cans, castors, table, soup and tea spoons, a large handsome silver cream pot, silver salt stands, &c.

At the same time will be sold, the HOUSE and LOT, situated on Fairfax-street, with a kitchen and wash-house, the lot is 36 feet front, and upwards of 100 deep, the house is built off the street, by which there is room for building a store of 18 feet by 23; as the windows in the parlour can be conveniently turned to a 10 feet alley, which alley is wholly upon the lot; the house is 26 by 26 feet, two parlours, a large and a small one with fire places in each, a large convenient entry with a good stair case, four convenient rooms up stairs, with two fire places, was completely repaired in the summer of 1785, painted and papered, subject to a ground rent of twenty shillings per foot.—The purchaser may have possession on the first of April next.

N. B. It is expected that the gentlemen householders in this town, and the adjacent country, will attend this sale, as it is for the relief of a family who have met with a scene of losses and misfortunes. If the house is not sold it will be rented.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

Bur Millstones,

THE Subscriber having on hand a large stock of materials for the manufacturing of BUR MILLSTONES, and can on a short notice supply millers and others in want. As his stone is of the first quality and those already tried meet with great approbation, he can with justice say, that he can execute any order on as good terms as any person on the continent. Orders sent to Mr. William Hartshorne, Mr. James Hendricks, Mr. Alexander Smith, Messrs. D. and I. M'Pherson, or the Subscriber, shall be duly attended to, by the public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM HALLY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1787.

☞ The stones will be warranted and produce taken in payment.

JOEL BEACH of Loudon County, is a common Liar and Rascal.

PRISLEY CARR LANE.

Loudon County, Feb. 16, 1787.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber's farm, near the Lower-Falls of Potomack river, on the first instant, a stout likely Negro fellow, named JERRY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, he has regular good features and is remarkably black; he has been accustomed to drive a waggon and is acquainted with most kinds of business about a farm: He had on and took with him one brown kersey and one red knapped jacket, a white plains waistcoat and breeches, white yarn stockings and coarse shoes with nails in the heels.—I purchased him of William Byrd, Esq; near Alexandria, where he was bred.—He made an elopement in January, and was carried in a waggon to Winchester, where he passed for a freeman, he was taken up near Ashby's-Gap and brought home, but immediately made his escape.—Whoever brings the said Slave home, or secures him in a gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and any reasonable expences that may be incurred in bringing him home.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Fairfax County, Feb. 20, 1787.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of an indented Irish SERVANT WOMAN who has 4 years to serve; she is honest, has a good constitution and is accustomed to washing, &c.—For further particulars inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, Feb. 15, 1787.

A Variety of Ladies

BAN-BOXES,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Jan. 24, 1787.

POETRY.

A new and favorite SONG.

I.

"WHEN married, they ſay, that our love's at an end,
In a wife, we can neither find miſtreſs nor friend;
But I who have tried it, with reaſon can ſay,
I never was happy, till that happy day.

II.

Since that day, on which Hymen conſign'd to my arms
My *Celia*, poſſeſt of a thouſand ſoft charms,
So ſmooth and ſo happy the hours have run on,
Five years have elaps'd, and we thought them but one.

III.

Our cares and our pleaſures have ſtill been the ſame,
And of ſorrow, we're thankful, we know but the name;
We're mutually pleas'd in endeav'ring to pleaſe,
And tho' we're not rich, ſtill our hearts are at eaſe.

IV.

When croſſes occur, and who have not their croſſes!
'Tis misfortune at times may ſubject us to loſſes.
Yet, while they are trivial, in each other's arms,
We can ſleep without care and are free from alarms.

V.

The cynics muſt err when they ſay, in this life,
There's nothing but folly, and madneſs, and ſtrife;
I believe no ſuch prating, their text I deny;
Take ſuch wives as my *Celia*, and prove that they lie."

EPITAPH *on a* WATCH-MAKER.

Here lies, in an *horizontal* Poſition,
The *outſide Caſe* of
Peter *Pendulum*, Watch Maker,
Whoſe Abilities in that Line were an Honor
To his Profeſſion.
Integrity was the *Main-Spring*,
And Prudence the *Regulator*
Of all the Actions of his Life.
Humane, generous, and liberal,
His *Hand* never *ſtopped*
Till he had relieved Diſtreſs.
So nicely *regulated* were all his *Motions*,
That he never *went wrong*
Except when ſet *a-going*
By People
Who did not know
His Key;
Even then, he was eaſily
Set right again.
He had the Art of diſpoſing his *Time*
So well,
That his *Hours* glided away
In one continual round
Of Pleaſure and Delight,
Till an unlucky *Minute* put a Period to
His Exiſtence.
He departed this Life
Wound up
In hopes of being *taken in Hand*
By his *Maker*,
And of being thoroughly *cleaned, repaired*,
And ſet *a-going*
In the World to come.

William Hunter, jun.

Has for ſale the following articles, cheap for caſh, tobacco, flour or genſang,

LISBON wine in pipes and quarter caſks,
Teneriff ditto in pipes,
Mountain ditto in buts,
Brandy in pipes,
Hyſon tea in cheſts,
Earthen ware in crates well aſſorted,
Glaſs ditto in ditto,
Nails by the caſk,
Liverpool ſalt,
Scots barley in kegs,
And a variety of DRY-GOODS.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

To be RENTED for one or more years,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, agreeably ſituated on St. Aſaph-ſtreet, between Wolf and Wilkes ſtreets, with two rooms below and two above, and the LOT on which it ſtands, containing half an acre.—Alſo, for ſale or hire, a NEGRO WENCH accuſtomed to houſe work.—Alſo, to be ſold two or three LOTS, agreeably ſituated on Duke-ſtreet, and a few acres of LAND, within 300 or 400 yards of the town, ſubject to a moderate ground-rent.—The above property will be rented and ſold on eaſy terms, by applying to RICHARD ARELL, DAVID ARELL, or WILLIAM HUNTER, Sen.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

Woollens.

Jonathan Swift and Company,

Have juſt imported per the ſhip Waſhington,

AN additional aſſortment of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of narrow STROUDS, twilled COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS in half pieces from 2/7 to 3/6 coſt, BEARSKINS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

William Buddicom,

Has for ſale the following articles, cheap for caſh or produce,

A PARCEL of Liverpool blown Salt in bags of four buſhels each and looſe, ſixty dozen of London Porter, ſeveral pieces of Manchester Velvets, Velverets and Thickſets, Marſeilles Quilting, Muſlinets, Checks, Hats, aſſorted Nails both for houſe and ſhip uſe, Oakum, Iron Pots, Sea Quadrants, Hatters' Trimmings, &c.—He begs all thoſe gentlemen who have any demands againſt him to come and ſettle; and moſt earneſtly requeſts thoſe who ſtand indebted to him either by bond or open account, to ſettle the ſame, as no farther indulgence can be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the Subſcribers for ſhares in the Company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore called for by the Board, that unleſs the payment firſt called for of 5 per cent. and the ſecond of 2½ per cent. on each ſhare, are made to the Treaſurer by the firſt of March next; the third of 10 per cent. by the firſt of April next, and the fourth of 10 per cent. by the firſt of May next, they will proceed to make immediate ſale of the ſhares agreeable to law.—And for the information of ſuch perſons as have not made themſelves acquainted with the directions of the law in this caſe, the Board think proper to inform them that "if ſuch ſale does not produce the full ſum ordered and directed to be advanced as aforeſaid, with the incidental charges, the ſaid Preſident and Directors or a majority of them, may, in the name of the Company ſue for and recover the balance by action of debt or on the caſe; and the ſaid purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as if the ſaid ſale and conveyance had been made by the original proprietor."—And it is expected that thoſe who have it in their power will make their payments as early as poſſible, that the Board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigor.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN POTTS, Jun. Secretary.

Jan. 3, 1787.

To be Sold,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

COMMON PRAYER BOOKS, as reviſed by the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church.——A SERMON preached at Chriſt Church, Philadelphia, at the opening of the Convention on the 21ſt of June, 1786, by the Rev. William White, D. D.——They may likewiſe be had at the ſtore of Mr. Benjamin Day, merchant in Frederickſburg.

Alſo a few Copies of the HISTORY of a SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND, held at the City of ANNAPOLIS, commenced in November, 1785.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

To be LET on Ground-rent,

SEVERAL LOTS of different dimenſions, ſituated on Duke and Royal ſtreets.——For terms apply to Mr. NATHANIEL C. HUNTER, at Dumfries, or at the Printing-Office.

Alexandria, Feb. 8, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the Potomack Company, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL MACKEY, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, blue-gray eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, a ſcar on his forehead and another on the left ſide of his neck, and a dark ſour countenance: He had on when he went away a white ſearnaught jacket with one pocket flap on the right ſide, white kerſey overalls, coarſe felt hat, country ſhoes, and oſnaburg ſhirt, but may have ſtolen other clothes.—It is ſuppoſed he went away with PATRICK ROWELEN, a freeman, about 5 feet nine inches high, well made, ſhort ſandy hair, ſmooth faced, and a good countenance: He had on a brown jacket lined with red baize, and gray coating overalls.—He had two paſſes ſigned by James Smith, one for himſelf and the other for James Buyers.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall have if taken 10 miles from home TEN DOLLARS, and if taken at a greater diſtance, the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack, Dec. 26, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Dumfries, Jan. 18, 1787.

THE Subſcriber wiſhing to diſcontinue the buſineſs of retailing goods, will ſell the STOCK he has on hand, to the amount of 8 or £. 900 worth; they are well aſſorted for a retail ſtore, and I will take the coſt and charges for them, on a credit of eighteen months and two years, perhaps the money may not then be wanted, provided the principal is well ſecured and the intereſt punctually paid as it may afterwards become due.

I will alſo let the LOT and HOUSE I now live in, on an eaſy rent for 3 or 4 years; it is a large convenient houſe, well ſituated for a tavern, being next door to the Court-Houſe, and where I am told, that formerly conſiderable ſums of money were made in that way.—The whole lot and garden is under a ſtrong pailing, and the garden well planted with a variety of choice fruit, and is thought to be the moſt healthy and pleaſant ſituation in this town.—I propoſe moving into the country in the month of April or May next, at which time poſſeſſion may be had, or before, if wanted by any perſon who may incline to rent it. MATTHEW HARRISON.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

NICHOLAS HANNAH informs the gentlemen, merchants and traders, that he has opened a COFFEE-HOUSE in the firſt three ſtory houſe on Fairfax ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, with boxes and apartments; and promiſes good entertainment, to thoſe who favor him with their cuſtom, and makes no doubt of pleaſing thoſe who call on him with every article expected at a Coffee-Houſe, and will alſo take in private boarders on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

To be leaſed for a term of years or lives,

THREE FARMS, each containing about eighty acres, whereof at leaſt one-eighth part is well watered meadow land, and one fourth part in wood, ſituate between five and ſix miles from Alexandria.—One of the farms has a dwelling houſe, ſome fruit trees, about eight acres in timothy and about thirty acres in wheat.—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately and the terms will be made known by the ſubſcriber, or Mr. RICHARD M. SCOTT living in Alexandria. CHARLES LEE.

Jan. 31, 1787.

Wanted on Rent, either in Loudon, Frederick or Berkeley Counties, or in Maryland, near Alexandria,

A FARM from one to three hundred acres, with a convenient houſe, either brick, ſtone or frame, near one hundred acres of clear land with good fence, and ſome meadow, with the neceſſary out-houſes for a family, good land for grain or tobacco, or a mill with a ſmall tract of land. Any perſon who may have either of theſe beforementioned, are requeſted to apply to Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT, REYNOLDS and BERKLEY, or EDWARD HARPER in Alexandria, either perſonally or by letter, acquainting them of the terms they would rent ſuch on, with a particular deſcription of the place. The perſon who wants it is acquainted with farming, having lived many years on a farm in New-Jerſey.—Poſſeſſion will be wanted ſome time in March next.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken the houſe on Prince-ſtreet, lately occupied by Capt. Abel Willis, wherein he propoſes to provide OYSTER SUPPERS during the ſeaſon, for ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to honor him with their company.—He has alſo the beſt of liquors, and will give ſuch attendance as is in his power. He will likewiſe take in a few boarders upon reaſonable terms.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Alexandria, Jan. 25, 1787.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all whom it may concern, that a quantity of ſtone has lain upon the county wharf this eight weeks, to the great prejudice of ſaid wharf; the owner is requeſted to take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the wharfage and the expence of this advertiſement.

JOSEPH GREENWAY, H. M.

Alexandria, Jan. 31, 1787.

Joſeph Delarue,

Juſt from Paris,

OFFERS his Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and the adjacent Country, as a Scourer of Silks, Chintzes, and woollen Cloths, and gives a new Gloſs to them.—His Terms are moderate, and he may be found at Mr. Auguſtus Delarue's Houſe.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.